

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
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THREE NEW NEOTROPICAL SALIENTIA.

BY THOMAS BARBOUR.

During the summer of 1921 Dr. E. R. Dunn was, as usual, engaged in field work for the Museum of Comparative Zoology. During a journey in Mexico, he found the first two novelties discussed herewith, while the third is from another source which has been ever helpful in building up our representation of South American amphibians, and reptiles as well.

Eleutherodactylus dunnii, sp. nov.

Type M. C. Z., No. 8242, from Cerro de los Estrapajos, somewhat west and a little higher than the city of Jalapa, Mexico. E. R. Dunn, collector, August, 1921. A second specimen from the type locality and a third from the village of Xico nearby.

Description.—Tongue narrow, oval, slightly nicked behind; vomerine teeth in two short, heavy, oblique series some distance behind the chonae; these two sharply converging series do not meet by a considerable space, the interval separating them being about equal to the distance of the upper end of each series from the nearest choana; nostril much nearer tip of snout than eye, its distance from the eye being greater than the diameter of the latter; upper eyelid nearly as wide as interorbital space; tympanum large, round, well defined, considerably over half the diameter of the eye, its distance from the eye being just over one-half of its own diameter; fingers with tips undilated, first and second fingers equal in length; toes without apical dilatation, two metatarsal tubercles, the outer round and conical, the inner oblong and much more prominent; a rather indistinct tarsal fold; the hind limbs being extended along the side, the heel just reaches beyond the tip of the snout, the hind limbs being placed vertically to the axis of the body; the heels overlap considerably; skin above with finely scattered granules on back, a faintly defined granular ridge down the middle of the back, belly smooth with a strong discoidal fold and thighs heavily granulate.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent 35 mm.
Width of head 14 mm.
Diameter of eye 4.4 mm.
Tympanum 2.8 mm.
Fore leg from axilla 23 mm.
Hind leg from vent 67 mm.

The coloration of the three specimens secured by Mr. Dunn, two from the type locality and one from Xico near Jalapa, is singularly uniform.

The dorsal surface is lichen gray, rather smoky with tiny black spots scattered over the head and back; the gray limbs are faintly banded with ill-defined cross bands. There is a black spot above the tympanum extending to the insertion of the fore limb; three dark spots below the eye extending to the lip margin. The two posterior spots come directly to the eye margin; the anterior spot is separated by a short distance from the eye margin itself; another distinct spot on each side of the snout extending anteriorly from the nostril to the tip of the nose. The smallest of the three specimens is slightly more reddish than the other two. The markings of the head, however, are entirely characteristic.

I can not find that this species has been described. There is a possibility that it may be what Brocchi confused with Guenther's *E. conspicillatus*. The type locality of this form was, of course, in Ecuador but Brocchi had something from Orizaba which, erroneously, he identified with *conspicillatus* and I should judge from the meagre description given that he might have had the frog now before me, except that from his description the tympanum does not appear to have been so large.

Syrrhopus mystaceus, sp. nov.

Type M. C. Z. No. 8241 from Jalapa, Mexico. Collected by E. R. Dunn, August, 1921.

Habit similar to that of *Eleutherodactylus sallaei*. Tongue small, oblong and entire; vomerine teeth absent; nostril much nearer tip of snout than eye; its distance from the eye being equal to the orbital diameter; tympanum very large and round, distinctly larger than the eye; fingers without dilated tips; first and second and fourth about equal in length; toes with no trace of web and with no apical discs; metatarsal tubercles small and weak; soles, however, with small scattered tubercles; a faint tarsal fold; the hind limb being carried forward along the body; the heel reaches well beyond the tip of the snout; the heels overlap when the hind limbs are placed vertically to the axis of the body; skin above with many small tubercles and plicate rugosities; a faintly defined mid-dorsal granular ridge and a pair of granular ridges converge from the eyes to the mid-dorsal region and then extending backward run parallel to each other as far as the sacrum; several long but irregular lateral glandular folds also present; upper surface of thighs with scattered tubercles like the back; posterior aspects of thighs closely and strongly granulate; belly and anterior aspect of thighs smooth; a strongly developed ventral discoidal fold.

Dimensions.—

Tip of snout to vent	26 mm.
Width of head	9.5 mm.
Diameter of eye	2.8 mm.
Tympanum	3.2 mm.
Fore leg from axilla	15 mm.
Hind leg from vent	43 mm.

The color of the unique specimen is a dark mahogany brown above, ashy below; the hind limbs are faintly cross-barred; there is a light dusky band

between the eyes and a light spot near the middle of the back. Along the lip on each side there is a broad brilliant silvery white streak extending from the tip of the snout to the fore limb and passing under the tympanum but not extending to the upper lip margin along which there is a dark iron-grey streak which borders the silvery zone below.

It seems worth while to recognize the genus *Syrrhopus* for convenience, if for no other reason. The status of the two species which inhabit the United States is reasonably well known. The status, however, of the various names applied to Mexican forms is in the most dire confusion and races of *Phylobates* and of *Syrrhopus* seem to be hopelessly confused. However, this type is so very distinct that in spite of the chaos in which the genus stands, it seems reasonably safe to consider it an unknown and undescribed species.

Among many interesting increments to our collection from Southern South America, some of the most important being from my valued friend *Senor don Carlos Reed*, appeared this frog, apparently hitherto unknown.

***Paludicola illotus*, sp. nov.**

Type M. C. Z. No. 8314. An adult from the Cordillera west of Mendoza, about 7000 alt., Argentina. Don Carlos Reed collector.

This species may be readily diagnosed in that it possesses vomerine teeth, has no evident tympanum nor lumbar gland; and has no tarsal tubercle and while the back is very warty, there are no longitudinal folds.

Description.—Tongue rounded, entire; vomerine teeth in two well developed series, between the choanae, converging very slightly backward, the distance between the series being very slightly greater than the distance of each series from its neighboring choana; nostril nearer tip of snout than eye, its distance from the orbit being slightly less than the eye's diameter; upper eyelid about the width of the interorbital space; no tympanum, a heavy fold over the tympanic area; fingers rather long, first and second sub-equal; toes without trace of web; the hind limb being extended along the body, the heel reaches the eye; the hind limb being placed vertically to the axis of the body the heels are not quite in contact; there is a very slight trace of web between the toes; the skin of the back is covered with many rather rounded warty tubercles of varying sizes; the belly is smooth with a discoidal fold moderately indicated. The lower surfaces of the thighs are coarsely granular and all the ventral surfaces of back and limbs present irregularly scattered tubercles appearing very natural at first sight. They are, however, beyond doubt pathological and are probably caused by sub-dermal colonies of protozoan (?gregarine) parasites.

The color above is dull plumbeous with faint traces of a darker marbling and very faint dark cross bars on the limbs. Below the color is uniform plumbeous throughout, a little lighter than the back.

Dimensions.— Tip of snout to vent 46 mm.
 Width of head 18 mm.
 Diameter of eye 5 mm.
 Fore leg from axilla 34 mm.
 Hind leg from vent 75 mm.

